

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of Texas**ENTERED**

April 03, 2025

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk

United States of America

v.

Jesus Miguel Barreto Lezama*Defendant*Case No. 4:25-CR-0030-4**ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL****Part I - Eligibility for Detention**

Upon the

- ☒ **A.** Motion of the Government or the Court's own motion for a detention hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1) because the defendant is charged with:
- ☐ **(1)** a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
  - ☐ **(2)** an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
  - ☒ **(3)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951–971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501–70508); **or**
  - ☐ **(4)** any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in Subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this paragraph or two or more of such offenses if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination thereof; **or**
  - ☐ **(5)** any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves **(a)** a minor victim; **(b)** the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); **(c)** any other dangerous weapon; or **(d)** a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250;

**OR**

- ☐ **B.** Motion of the Government or the Court's own motion for a detention hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2) because the case involves:
- ☐ **(1)** a serious risk that the defendant will flee if released; **or**
  - ☐ **(2)** a serious risk that the defendant will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate a prospective witness or juror if released.

The Court found that the Government established one or more of the factors above, held a detention hearing, and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.

**Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)**

- ☐ **A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (*previous violator*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:
- ☐ **(1)** the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
    - ☐ **(a)** a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
    - ☐ **(b)** an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
    - ☐ **(c)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951–971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501–70508); **or**
    - ☐ **(d)** any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs
      - (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; **or**
    - ☐ **(e)** any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence that involves:
      - (i)** a minor victim; **(ii)** the possession or use of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); **(iii)** any other dangerous weapon; or **(iv)** a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; **and**
  - ☐ **(2)** the defendant has been convicted of a federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed; **and**
  - ☐ **(3)** the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a federal, State, or local offense; **and**
  - ☐ **(4)** a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.
- ☐ **B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (*narcotics, firearm, other offenses*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
- ☒ **(1)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951–971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46 (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501–70508);
  - ☐ **(2)** an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
  - ☐ **(3)** an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
  - ☐ **(4)** an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18 (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581–1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; **or**
  - ☐ **(5)** an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
- ☐ **C. Application of Any Presumption Established Above**
- ☒ The defendant has not rebutted the presumption.
  - OR**
  - ☐ The defendant has rebutted the presumption.

**Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention**

After considering any applicable presumption, the nature and circumstances of the defendant's alleged conduct, the defendant's history and characteristics, the other factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g), the information presented at the detention hearing, and the available conditions of release under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c), the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:

- ☒ By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- ☐ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

The reasons for detention include the following checked items (*After this list, add any additional items or explanations as needed to comply with the requirement for a written statement of reasons under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i).*):

- ☒ The offense charged is a crime of violence, a violation of § 1591, a federal crime of terrorism, or involves a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm, explosive, or destructive device.
- ☒ Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong.
- ☒ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted.
- ☒ Lack of significant family or other ties to the community.
- ☒ Significant family or other ties outside the United States.
- ☐ Lack of legal status in the United States.
- ☒ Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration.
- ☐ Lack of stable residence.
- ☐ Lack of stable employment.
- ☒ Lack of financially responsible sureties.
- ☐ Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement.
- ☐ Use of alias(es) or false documents.
- ☐ History of alcohol or substance abuse.
- ☐ Prior criminal history.
- ☐ History of violence or use of weapons.
- ☐ Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release.
- ☐ Prior failure to appear in court as ordered.
- ☐ On probation, parole, and/or release pending trial, sentence appeal, or completion of the sentence at the time of the alleged offense.
- ☐ Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision.
- ☒ The defendant's release poses serious danger to any person or the community.

OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

After considering the pretrial services report, the testimony and exhibits presented at the hearing, and the factors contained

in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g), the Court concludes that the Defendant failed to rebut the presumption that he poses a danger to the community that cannot be addressed by conditions of release. Even if the Court were to find that the presumption had been overcome, the Government met its burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that there is no combination of conditions that can reasonably assure the safety of the community. The Court bases this conclusion on the following findings and considerations:

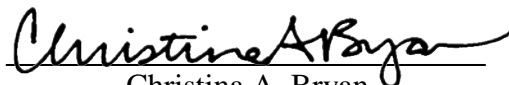
- (1) The Defendant is charged in an international drug trafficking conspiracy in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 963, 959(a), 960(a)(3) and 960(b)(1)(B). Defendant faces a minimum ten years in prison up to life in prison, a \$10 million fine, and a minimum of 5 years of supervised release up to life on supervised release.
- (2) The weight of the evidence is the least important factor the Court considers when deciding the issue of detention, but the evidence in this case is strong and includes recorded voice and video calls and text messages.
- (3) The history and characteristics of the Defendant. The Defendant has no criminal history in the United States, but has only been in this country for three years. The international drug trafficking conspiracy he is alleged to have participated in involves members of Tren De Aragua, a Venezuelan gang and involved movement of 10 kilograms of cocaine from Colombia to the United States. The Defendant's entire family other than his wife and daughter reside in Venezuela. The Defendant has lived in Colombia. Other than his claim for asylum, the Defendant has no ties to the United States or this community. The Defendant is in this country under an asylum application; the officer he had an asylum interview with believed he described a credible threat to his safety if required to return to Venezuela. Meanwhile, while his asylum claim has been pending, the evidence at the hearing shows that he has been participating in an international drug trafficking conspiracy with members of the Venezuelan gang, Tren De Aragua. The fact that Defendant participated in this conspiracy while in the United States under an asylum claim demonstrates to the Court that there are no conditions of release the Court can set that will reasonably protect the safety of the community from the serious danger of drug trafficking. The presumption that the Defendant represents a danger to the community does not disappear even if the presumption is rebutted. *U.S. v. Dominguez*, 783 F.2d 702, 707 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986). Even a "rebutted presumption "remains in the case as an evidentiary finding militating against release, to be weighed along with other evidence relevant to factors listed in § 3142(g)." *Id.*
- (4) seriousness of the danger to community or individuals. The distribution of narcotics is presumed to present a serious danger to the community.

The Court finds that the United States has met its burden to show by clear and convincing evidence that the Defendant poses a danger to the community that cannot be reasonably addressed by conditions of release that the Defendant will follow.

#### **Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention**

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Signed on April 03, 2025, at Houston, Texas.

  
Christina A. Bryan  
United States Magistrate Judge